

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A method of forwarding a tunneled packet having a header identifying a tunnel end point and a payload, in a data communications network, comprising the steps performed at a forwarding node of:
receiving a notification that a tunnel ending at the tunnel end point has been constructed around a component in the data communications network;
upon receiving the notification, recording a neighbor node comprising the tunnel end point and permission to remove headers for tunneled packets to the neighbor node;
recognizing, based on routing protocol information, a tunneled packet comprising an address directly identifying the neighbor node to the forwarding node as the tunnel end point;
removing the header and
forwarding the payload to the neighbor node using the address directly identifying the neighboring node and without a lookup of a forwarding address;
wherein the method is performed by one or more processors.
2. (Canceled)
3. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1 in which the recording step comprises a manual configuration recording step.
4. (Canceled)
5. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the tunnel is a repair path around the component in the data communications network.

6. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 1 in which the payload is one of a further tunneled packet or a direct forwarded packet.
7. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 6 in which the tunneled packet is configured as one of IP/GRE/MPLS/IP-payload or IP/GRE/IP/GRE/IP-payload.
8. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 6 further comprising the step, at an originating node, of encapsulating the payload in a tunneled packet and tunneling the packet to the tunnel end point.
9. (Previously Presented) A data storage device storing one or more sequences of instructions for forwarding a tunneled packet having a header identifying a tunnel end point and a payload, in a data communications network, which instructions, when executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform at a forwarding node:
receiving a notification that a tunnel ending at the tunnel end point has been constructed around a component in the data communications network;
upon receiving the notification, recording a neighbor node comprising the tunnel end point and permission to remove headers for tunneled packets to the neighbor node;
recognizing, based on routing protocol information, a tunneled packet comprising an address directly identifying a neighbor node to the forwarding node as the tunnel end point,
removing the header and
forwarding the payload to the neighbor node using the address directly identifying the neighboring node and without a lookup of a forwarding address.
10. (Previously Presented) An apparatus for forwarding a tunneled packet having a header

identifying a tunnel end point and a payload, in a data communications network,
comprising:
at a forwarding node:
one or more processors;
means for receiving a notification that a tunnel ending at the tunnel end point has been
constructed around a component in the data communications network;
means for recording a neighbor node upon receiving the notification, the neighbor node
comprising the tunnel end point and permission to remove headers for tunneled
packets to the neighbor node;
means for recognizing, based on routing protocol information, a tunneled packet
comprising an address directly identifying a neighbor node to the forwarding node
as the tunnel end point,
means for removing the header and
means for forwarding the payload to the neighbor node using the address directly
identifying the neighboring node and without a lookup of a forwarding address.

11. (Canceled)

12. (Previously Presented) An apparatus as claimed in claim 10 in which the means for recording
comprises means for manually configuring recordal.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Previously Presented) An apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the tunnel is a repair
path around the component in the data communications network.

15. (Original) An apparatus as claimed in claim 10 in which the payload is one of a further

tunneled packet or a direct forwarded packet.

16. (Original) An apparatus as claimed in claim 15 in which the tunneled packet is configured as one of IP/GRE/MPLS/IP-payload or IP/GRE/IP/GRE/IP-payload.

17. (Original) An apparatus as claimed in claim 15 further comprising means for encapsulating the payload in a tunneled packet and tunneling the packet to the tunnel end point.

18. (Previously Presented) An apparatus for forwarding a tunneled packet having a header identifying a tunnel end point and a payload, in a data communications network, the apparatus comprising:
one or more processors;
a network interface communicatively coupled to the processor and configured to communicate one or more packet flows among the processor and a network; and
a computer readable non-transitory medium comprising one or more sequences of instructions for forwarding a tunneled packet having a header identifying a tunnel end point and a payload, in a data communications network, which instructions, when executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform
at a forwarding node:
receiving a notification that a tunnel ending at the tunnel end point has been constructed around a component in the data communications network;
upon receiving the notification, recording a neighbor node comprising the tunnel end point and permission to remove headers for tunneled packets to the neighbor node;
recognizing, based on routing protocol information, a tunneled packet comprising an address directly identifying a neighbor node to the forwarding node as the tunnel

end point,
removing the header and
forwarding the payload to the neighbor node using the address directly identifying the
neighboring node and without a lookup of a forwarding address.

19. (Previously Presented) A method of configuring a forwarding node in a data communications network to process tunneled packets having a header identifying a tunnel end point and a payload, comprising the steps, at a notifying node, of:
- for a forwarding node and a tunnel end point both in the same data communication network and both transmitting tunneled packets using the same data communication protocol:
- constructing as a repair path around a component in the data communications network a tunnel having a tunnel end point prior to issuing a notification from the notifying node;
- notifying a forwarding node of the identity of the tunnel end point; and
- permitting the forwarding node to process tunneled packets to the tunnel end point by removing the header and forwarding the payload to the tunnel end point using an address directly identifying a neighboring node and without a lookup of a forwarding address;
- wherein the method is performed by one or more processors.

20. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 19 in which the notifying node is the tunnel end point.

21. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 19 in which the forwarding node is a neighbor node to the tunnel end point.

22. (Canceled)

23. (Previously Presented) A data storage device storing one or more sequences of instructions for configuring a forwarding node in a data communications network to process tunneled packets having a header identifying a tunnel end point and a payload, which instructions, when executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform at a notifying node:

for a forwarding node and a tunnel end point both in the same data communication network and both transmitting tunneled packets using the same data communication protocol:

constructing as a repair path around a component in the data communications network a tunnel having a tunnel end point prior to issuing a notification from the notifying node;

notifying a forwarding node of the identity of the tunnel end point; and

permitting the forwarding node to process tunneled packets to the tunnel end point by removing the header and forwarding the payload to the tunnel end point using an address directly identifying a neighboring node and without a lookup of a forwarding address.

24. (Previously Presented) An apparatus for configuring a forwarding node in a data communications network to process tunneled packets having a header identifying a tunnel end point and a payload, comprising:

one or more processors;

for a forwarding node and a tunnel end point both in the same data communication network and both transmitting tunneled packets using the same data communication protocol:

means for constructing as a repair path around a component in the data

communications network a tunnel having a tunnel end point in which the means for constructing the repair path is arranged to construct the repair path prior to issue of a notification from a means for notifying; means for notifying a forwarding of the identity of the tunnel end point node; and means for permitting the forwarding node to process tunneled packets to the tunnel end point by removing the header and forwarding the payload to the tunnel end point using an address directly identifying a neighboring node and without a lookup of a forwarding address.

25. (Original) An apparatus as claimed in claim 24 in which the means for notifying is the tunnel end point.

26. (Original) An apparatus as claimed in claim 24 in which the forwarding node is a neighbor node to the tunnel end point.

27. (Canceled)

28. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for configuring a forwarding node in a data communications network to process tunneled packets having a header identifying a tunnel end point and a payload, the apparatus comprises one or more processors; a network interface communicatively coupled to the processor and configured to communicate one or more packet flows among the processor and a network; and a computer readable non-transitory medium comprising one or more sequences of instructions for configuring a forwarding node in a data communications network to process tunneled packets having a header identifying a tunnel end point and a payload, which instructions, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform

at a notifying node:

for a forwarding node and a tunnel end point both in the same data communication

network and both transmitting tunneled packets using the same data

communication protocol:

constructing as a repair path around a component in the data communications

network a tunnel having a tunnel end point prior to issuing a notification

from the notifying node;

notifying the forwarding node of the identity of the tunnel end point; and

permitting the forwarding node to process tunneled packets to the tunnel end point

by removing the header and forwarding the payload to the tunnel end point

using an address directly identifying a neighboring node and without a

lookup of a forwarding address.

29. (Previously Presented) A method of constructing a spanning tree from a first node in a data communications network having as components nodes and links, around a component, comprising the steps of:

computing the spanning tree, rooted at the first node, of available nodes which excludes

nodes reachable by traversing the component, and assigning to an available node

a positive of a cost of reaching the available node from the first node;

assigning to an available node a negative of a cost of reaching the first node from the

available node assuming that an unavailable component is available; and

re-computing the spanning tree taking into account the positive of the cost of reaching the

available node from the first node and the negative of the cost of reaching the first

node from the available node;

wherein the method is performed by one or more processors.

30. (Previously Presented) A data storage device storing one or more sequences of instructions

for constructing spanning tree from a first node in a data communications network having as components nodes and links, around a component, which instructions, when executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform computing the spanning tree, rooted at the first node, of available nodes which excludes nodes reachable by traversing the component, and assigning to an available node a positive of a cost of reaching the available node from the first node; assigning to an available node a negative of a cost of reaching the first node from the available node assuming that an unavailable component is available; and re-computing the spanning tree taking into account the positive of the cost of reaching the available node from the first node and the negative of the cost of reaching the first node from the available node.

31. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for constructing a spanning tree from a first node in a data communications network having as components nodes and links, around a component, comprising:
- one or more processors;
 - means for computing the spanning tree, rooted ~~first~~ at the first node, of available nodes which excludes nodes reachable by traversing the component, and assigning to an available node a positive of a cost of reaching the available node from the first node;
 - means for assigning to an available node a negative of a cost of reaching the first node from the available node assuming that an unavailable component is available; and
 - means for re-computing the spanning tree taking into account the positive of the cost of reaching the available node from the first node and the negative of the cost of reaching the first node from the available node.

32. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for constructing a spanning tree from a first node in a

data communications network having as components nodes and links, around a component, the apparatus comprising:

one or more processors;

a network interface communicatively coupled to the processor and configured to

communicate one or more packet flows among the processor and a network; and

a computer readable non-transitory medium comprising one or more sequences of

instructions for constructing the spanning tree from a first node in a data

communications network having as components nodes and links, around a

component, which instructions, when executed by the one or more processors,

cause the one or more processors to perform:

computing the spanning tree, rooted at the first node, of available nodes which excludes

nodes reachable by traversing the component, and assigning to an available node

a positive of a cost of reaching the available node from the first node;

assigning to an available node a negative of a cost of reaching the first node from the

available node assuming that an unavailable component is available; and

re-computing the spanning tree taking into account the positive of the cost of reaching the

available node from the first node and the negative of the cost of reaching the first

node from the available node.